

Amazonas, Brazil, collected on June 27, 1979, and deposited in the Lundell Herbarium at the University of Texas, Austin.

*SYNGONANTHUS ELEGANTULUS* var. *GLABRIFOLIUS* Mold., var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei foliis glabris vel subglabris recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaves completely glabrous or subglabrous.

The variety is based on *Calderon, Monteiro, & Guedes 2564* from along the Transamazon Highway 9 km. west of the Rio dos Pombos, about 1.5 km. east of Igarape dos Pombos, and about 64 km. east of the Aripuanã, Amazonas, Brazil, collected on June 18, 1979, and deposited in the Lundell Herbarium at the University of Texas, Austin. The collectors note that the plant was common in wet spots of white sand campina, the inflorescences white.

*VERBENA URTICIFOLIA* f. *INCARNATA* (Raf.) Mold., stat. nov.

*Verbena incarnata* Raf., Atl. Journ. 154. 1832.

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#### ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *AMASONIA*. IX

Harold N. Moldenke

##### *AMASONIA* L. f.

Additional synonymy: *Taligalia* Robledo, in herb.

Additional & emended bibliography: Aubl., Hist. Pl. Guian. Franc. 2 [Suppl.]: 29. 1775; Willd. in L., Sp. Pl., ed. 4, 3 (2): 6 & 394. 1802; Poir. in Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Meth. Bot. 3: pl. 543 (1819) and 4: 56. 1823; Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 1, 245 & 529 (1830) and ed. 2, 245 & 529. 1832; G. Don in Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 245 & 529. 1839; G. Don in Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 552. 1839; Reichenb., Deutsch. Bot. [Repert. Herb. Nom.] 108. 1841; C. Muell. in Walp., Ann. Bot. Syst. 5: 712. 1860; Durand, Ind. Gen. Phan. 320. 1888; Baill., Hist. Pl. 11: 80, 97, & 112. 1891; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 133, 138, 139, 142, 144, & 156--157, fig. 60 E & F. 1895; Dalla Torre & Sarms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 1, 431. 1904; Post & Kuntze, Lexicon 22 & 688. 1904; Lemée, Dict. Descrip. Syn. Gen. Pl. Phan. 8b: 652. 1943; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 4, 103, 106, 114, 121, 124, 125, 132, 139, 176, 345, 373, 397, 405, & 444. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 137--140 (1980), 47: 502 (1981), and 48: 290, 438, & 505. 1981; Rogerson, Becker, Buck, & Long, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 108: 293. 1981; Mold., Phytologia 50: 247, 268, & 503. 1982.

It is of interest to note here that Reichenbach (1828) classified this genus in the *Lamiaceae*.

The *Plowman & al. 9373*, distributed as an *Amasonia*, actually is

something in the *Acanthaceae*; *Hermann 11245* is also non-verbenaceous.

*AMASONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA* Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 157. 1895; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 139 & 524. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 138. 1980.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Goiás: *G. Gardner 3411* [Macbride photos 20345] (Ld--photo of type).

*AMASONIA ARBOREA* H.B.K.

Additional & emended bibliography: Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 124--125. 1845; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 114, 121, 124, 125, 139, 373, & 524. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 138--139. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as an herb with a woody base, 0.5--1.25 m. tall, the bracts and calyx red or dark-red, and the fruit green, "surrounded by the persistent and now patent calyx", and have found it growing in forests, at 350--620 m. altitude, in flower in November, and in fruit in February and November. The corollas are said to have been "pale greenish-yellow" on *Maas & al. 4455*.

The *Lescure 650*, distributed as *A. arborea*, actually is *A. lasiocaulos* Mart. & Schau., while *Persaud 189* is *A. lasiocaulos* var. *macrophylla* Mold.

Additional citations: GUYANA: *Maas, Westra, & al. 4455* (N). FRENCH GUIANA: *Granville 4356* (Ld); *Herb. Serv. Forest. Cayen. 4477* (P); *Sastre 1563* (Cy). BRAZIL: Pará: *Plowman, Davidse, Rosa, Rosario, & Santos 8444* (Ld, N).

*AMASONIA CALYCINA* Hook. f.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 403. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 121, 145, 444, & 524. 1980.

*AMASONIA CAMPESTRIS* (Aubl.) Mold.

Additional synonymy: *Amasonia campestris* (Aubl.) Mold. ex Holm, Pancho, Herberger, & Plucknett, Geogr. Atlas World Weeds 21, sphalm. 1979.

Additional & emended bibliography: Willd. in L., Sp. Pl., ed. 4, 3 (2): 394. 1802; Poir. in Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 3: pl. 543. 1819; Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 1, 245 & 529 (1830) and ed. 2, 245 & 529. 1832; G. Don in Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 245. 1839; G. Don in Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 552. 1839; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 157, fig. 60 E & F. 1895; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 103, 114, 121, 124, 125, 139, 345, 373, 444, & 524. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 139. 1980.

Emended illustrations: Poir. in Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 3: pl. 543. 1819; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 157, fig. 60 E & F. 1895.

Recent collectors describe this plant as an unbranched subshrub, single-stemmed, 0.3--1 m. tall, the leaf-blades membranous, green or dark-green above, dull-green or "lie-de-vin" beneath with the secondaries violet beneath, the bracts adaxially red, green to yellow.

low abaxially, or bright-red and turning dark-red in age, or scarlet to deep-red above and paler beneath, the calyx light-green to red or red-purple, the fruit light-green when young, black and shiny when ripe, and have found it growing on savannas, exposed rocky slopes, open white sand campina, in partial shade at campina margins, and *Byrsonima* savannas slowly being invaded by weedy plants, at 280--405 m. altitude, flowering in January, August, and December, and both in flower and fruit in March and August.

The corollas are said to have been "yellow" on *Davidse 2595*, *Lescure 40*, *Liesner & González 5934*, and *Rabledo 244*, "light-yellow" on *Plowman & al. 9699*, and "pale-green" on *Plowman & al. 9704*. In Venezuela the plant is said to be known as "cola de gallo" and "farfara roja". In French Guiana it is said to be used in the treatment of "palikur sterile".

Material of *Amasonia campestris* has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *Acanthaceae* sp. On the other hand, the *Murça Pires & Santos 16139* and *Silva & Pinheiro 4077*, distributed as *A. campestris*, actually are *A. hirta* Benth., while *Archer 7606* and *Silva 260* are *A. lasiocaulos* Mart. & Schau.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: *Liesner & González 5934* (Ld); *Steyermark 86561* (N). Guárico: *Ramirez 1* (Ld); *Tamayo 4115* (N). Monagas: *Dumont, Morillo, Samuels, & Cain VE.7717* (N). TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: Trinidad: *Davidse 2595* (Ld). FRENCH GUIANA: *Granville 4315* (Cy); *Herb. Serv. Forest. Cayen. 3482* (P), *3582* (P), *3701* (P), *3751* (P), *8485* (P); *Lescure 40* (Cy, Cy); *Prevost & Grenand 1972* (Ld). BRAZIL: Amapa: *Robledo 244* (N). Bahia: *Ander-son, Stieber, & Kirkbride 36760* (N). Pará: *Plowman, Rosa, & Rosario 9699* (Ld, Me), *9704* (Ld).

*AMASONIA CAMPESTRIS* var. *SURINAMENSIS* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 404. 1978; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 124 & 524. 1980.

*Granville* describes this plant as an herb, woody at the base, and more or less branched from the base due to the effect of savanna fires, the leaves yellow-green, the bracts and calyx violet. A long description in French, with floral diagrams and in situ photographs, accompany his no. 367 collection.

Additional citations: FRENCH GUIANA: *Granville 367* (Cy), *3922* (Cy, Cy).

*AMASONIA HIRTA* Benth.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 139, 176, 405, & 524. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 139--140 (1980), 48: 290 (1981), and 50: 247 & 268. 1982.

Recent collectors have encountered this plant on campos and campo cerrado, in semi-deciduous forests and scrub, and in sandy soil in high exposed rocky meadows, at 420--1600 m. altitude, describing it as a coarse, unbranched herb, 40 cm. tall, the leaves "tinged with purple", the bracts orange or vermilion, the "sepals in bud orange, red when open", and the fruit green. They have found

it in anthesis in January, February, October, and December, and in fruit in February and December. The corollas are said to have been "yellow" on Austin & al. 7066 and Gates & Estabrook 28, "cream" on Mendonça 90, yellowish "com tom laranga, bracteas mais escuras" on Murça Pires & Santos 16139, and "greenish-white" on Daly & al. 1792.

Gates & Estabrook report the plant "rare in sandy soil of rocky campo". Plowman & his associates found it in open cerrado with scattered trees on sandy soil, *Mesosetum* sp. the dominant grass, describing it as an erect herb, with a slender xylopodium, bright-red bracts (dark-red in fruit), and the ripe fruit black.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amapá: Austin, Nauman, Secco, Rosário, & Santos 7066 (Ld, N). Distrito Federal: Mendonça & Chagas Silva 66 (W--2927035). Goiás: Gates & Estabrook 28 (Mi, N); R. A. Mendonça 90 (N, W--2927034); Murça Pires & Santos 16139 (N); Plowman, Davidse, Rosa, Rosario, & Santos 9166 (Ld, N). Pará: Archer 8337 (W--2592945); Daly, Callejas, Silva, Taylor, Rosário, & Santos 1792 (Ld). Rondônia: Silva & Pinheiro 4077 (N).

*AMASONIA HIRTA* var. *PARAËNSIS* Mold., *Phytologia* 48: 290. 1981.

Bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 48: 290 (1981) and 50: 247 & 268. 1982.

The type specimen of this variety exhibits somewhat fasciated stems.

Citations: BRAZIL: Pará: Plowman, Davidse, Rosa, Rosário, & Santos 9525 (Ld--type, N--isotype).

*AMASONIA LASIOCAULOS* Mart. & Schau.

Additional synonymy: *Amazonia lasiocaulos* Mart. & Schau. ex Mold., Prelim. List Inv. Names 5, in syn. 1940.

Additional bibliography: C. Muell. in Walp., *Ann. Bot. Syst.* 5: 1860; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 106, 114, 121, 132, 139, 373, & 524. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 138 (1980), 48: 438 (1981), and 50: 247 & 268. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as an erect herb or unbranched subshrub or shrub, 1--2 m. tall, with woody roots, the stems brown, the leaves dark-green above, dull or purplish beneath, the inflorescence terminal, and the bracts red or bright-red to dark-red in the upper parts of the inflorescence, green in the lower parts, the calyx yellowish-green, later turning red or bright-red to dark-red (especially in fruit), the filaments yellow, the anthers brown, and the [immature?] fruit glossy-green. They have encountered it in low forests on white sand (campina rana), "in open areas of low campina forests on white sand", "on savannas dominated by *Axonopus* sp., *Bulbostylis paradoxa*, and *Curatella americana*, the trees and shrubs widely spaced as single individuals, surrounded by forest", and "in heavy leaf litter over brown sand", at 2--50 m. altitude, in anthesis in March and April, and in fruit in November.

The corollas are said to have been "greenish-cream" on Archer 7606, "soda-yellow" on Lescure 650, and "yellow" on Davidse & al.

17632 & 17859. Archer reports that the plant is used by natives in the treatment of stomach inflammations.

The Alencar 440, Campbell & al. P.22458, Egler & Irwin 46426, Hoehne Com. Rondon 1335, Murça Pires & al. 50308, Persaud 189, Plowman & al. 9562, Prance & al. 11782, Silva 2864, and Silva & Souza 2278, distributed and previously cited by me as typical *A. lasiocaulos*, are now considered by me to represent its var. *macrophylla* Mold.

Additional citations: FRENCH GUIANA: Lescure 650 (Cy, Cy, Ld). BRAZIL: Pará: Archer 7606 (N, W--2592958); Cid, Ramos, Mota, & Rosas 2188 [Herb. Inst. Nac. Pesq. Amaz. 96427] (N); Davidse, Rosa, Rosario, & Silva 17632 (N), 17859 (N); Plowman, Rosa, & Rosario 9699 (Lc, N); Silva 260 (Be, W--2592960).

AMASONIA LASIOCAULOS var. MACROPHYLLA Mold., Phytologia 48: 438. 1981.

Bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 48: 438 (1981) (and 50: 247 & 268. 1982).

Most of the collections cited below were previously regarded by me as representing typical *A. lasiocaulos* Mart. & Schau. or as *A. spruceana* Mold. and were so distributed and cited.

Collectors have described this plant as an herb, unbranched shrub, or subshrub, 1--2 m. tall, the stems brown, the leaves clustered at the top, dark-green above, dull or "avermelhada ma parte da baixo e verde na do cima", the bracts red, bright-red, or vermilion to scarlet [some collectors say "inflorescence" scarlet or vermilion], the calyx red or bright-red and remaining red even in the fruiting stage, and the [immature?] fruit green or glossy-green. The leaves are most often described as purple or purplish on the under surface.

Collectors have encountered this plant in heavy leaf litter on brown sand, in low forests on white sand (campina rana), and in forests on terra firme, at 110 m. altitude, in flower in January, March, April, June, July, August, and September. Egler & Irwin refer to it as "occasional in forest shade" and Murça Pires and his associates also found it "occasional in dense forests". The corollas are said to have been "yellowish-white" on Egler & Irwin 46426, "light-yellow" on Murça Pires & al. 50308, "light-green" on Prance & al. 11782, "red" on Silva & Souza 2278, "pale-yellow" on Plowman & al. 9562, "yellow" on Hoehne Com. Rondon 1335, and "vermillion" on Alencar 440. The vernacular name, "mendoca", has been recorded.

It is quite possible that this taxon may actually prove to be a form of the closely related *A. arborea* H.B.K.

Citations: GUYANA: Persaud 189 (N). BRAZIL: Acre: Prance, Maas, Kubitzki, Steward, Ramos, Pinheiro, & Lima 11782 (Ld, N). Amapa: Egler & Irwin 46426 (N); Murça Pires, Rodrigues, & Irvine 50308 (N). Amazonas: Alencar 440 (N); Prance, Maas, Woolcott, Monteiro, & Ramos 15818 (Ld--isotype, N--type). Mato Grosso: F. C. Hoehne Com. Rondon 1335 (N). Pará: Campbell, Ongley, Ramos, Monteiro, & Nelson P.22458 (N); Cid, Ramos, & Mota 1177 [Herb. Inst. Nac. Pesq. Amaz. 94394] (N); Plowman, Rosa, & Rosário 9562

(Ld, N); *Silva* 2864 (N); *Silva & Souza* 2278 (N).

*AMASONIA OBOVATA* Gleason

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 114, 373, & 524. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 140. 1980.

*AMASONIA SPRUCEANA* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 114, 139, 345, 373, & 524. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 140. 1980.

The *Prance & al. 15818* previously cited and distributed as *A. spruceana* is now regarded as the type collection of *A. lasiocaulos* var. *macrophylla* Mold.

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 ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. XXX

Harold N. Moldenke

*AEGIPHILA* Jacq.

Additional synonymy: *Callicarpa* R. & P. ex Cham., *Linnaea* 7: 109, in syn. 1832. *Algiphila* Stahl, *Estud. Fl. Puerto Rico*, ed. 1, 3: 336, sphalm. 1888. *Aegophila* Jacq. ex Post & Kuntze, *Lexicon* 688. 1904. *Aegophylla* Steud. ex Mold., *Phytologia* 52: 127, in syn. 1982. *Aegiphylle* Silva & Bahia ex Mold., *Phytologia* 50: 256, in syn. 1982. *Algiphila* Mart. ex Mold., *Phytologia* 50: 256, in syn. 1982.

Additional & emended bibliography: J. F. Gmel. in L., *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 13, imp. 2, 2: 42, 246, & 259. 1791; Lam., *Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Bot.* 1: pl. 70, fig. 1 & 3, & 71 (1791) and 1: 293. 1792; Reichenb., *Conspect. Reg. Veg.* 1: 117. 1828; Loud., *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 1, 529. 1830; Sweet, *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 2, 416. 1830; Loud., *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 2, 529. 1832; G. Don in Loud., *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 3, 529. 1839; G. Don in Sweet, *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 3, 550. 1839; Reichenb., *Deutsch. Bot.* [Repert. Herb. Nom.] 108. 1841; Brongn., *Enum. Gen. Pl.*, ed. 1, 64 & 65. 1843; Walp., *Repert. Bot. Syst.* 4: 71, 118--124, 126, & 130--131. 1845; Lindl., *Veget. Kingd.*, ed. 1, 664 (1846) and ed. 2, 664. 1847; Walp., *Repert. Bot. Syst.* 6: 690 & 692. 1847; Walp., *Ann. Bot. Syst.* 1: 544. 1849; Brongn., *Enum. Gen. Pl.*, ed. 2, 120. 1850; Lindl., *Veget. Kingd.*, ed. 3, 664. 1853; C. Muell. in Walp., *Ann. Bot. Syst.* 5: 710. 1860; Bocq. in Baill., *Rec. Obs. Bot.* 3: 178, 180, 182, 183, 187--190, 192, & 264. 1863; Durand, *Ind. Gen. Phan.* 321. 1888; Stahl, *Estud. Pl. Puerto Rico*, ed. 1, 3: 300 & 336. 1888; Baill., *Hist. Pl.* 11: 87, 88, 91, & 119, fig. 101 & 102. 1892; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.*, ed. 1, 4 (3a): 133, 134, 136, 137, 139, 142, 143, & 164--166, fig. 62 C--E. 1895;